REMARKS / ARGUMENTS

The Applicant thanks the Office for the careful consideration given to his application in the communication mailed 11/30/2007. In that communication, the Office objected to claims 2 – 3 and 6 – 7 in that the symbols "WL" and "T" were confusing. Claims 1 – 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beiser (PN 4,290,675) in view of Sorensen et al (PN 6,687,003).

In this Amendment, the Applicant has changed claims 2 – 3 and 6 – 7 so that WL spells out "Wavelength" and T spells out "Transmittance." This change is amply supported in the specification, and corrects any informality in the claims.

Regarding the rejections based on 103(a), the Applicant asserts that the Office has not made out a prima facie case of obviousness. The claimed combination would not produce the claimed invention because the Beiser reference is a single lens anaglyph system, whereas the present invention requires two filters. Furthermore, the cyan curve, 102 in Fig. 10 of Beiser, has only one peak and not two as in the present invention.

The present invention is also distinguishable from Beiser in that the filter characteristics in the present invention go out to 780 nm, whereas Beiser stops at 700. The Office concludes without support that it does not matter because "wavelengths beyond 700 nm is beyond the human visible range." Office action p. 3. The Applicant argues that it indeed matters, and offers Exhibit 1 as evidence that the visible range has often been regarded as going up to 780 nm, as is claimed in the present invention. Exhibit 1is a Web page that summarizes five scholarly works that teach that the upper limit of the visible range is between 700 nm and 780 nm. Therefore, the ranges claimed and the ranges in the cited references to not overlap and do not render the present invention obvious.

The claims are also unobvious because the claimed ranges produce a surprising and unexpected result – they produce clear, ghost-free, sharp 3D images that are

printed from an inkjet printer. See specification, paragraph [0009].

Finally, claims 8 – 10 have been added that claim a "3D photo printed by an inkjet printer." This is a process limitation in apparatus/system claims that makes them hybrid claims. "To the extent these process limitations distinguish the product over the prior art, they must be given the same consideration as traditional product characteristics." In re Luck, 476 F.2d 650, 177 USPQ 523, 525 (CCPA 1973).

None of the cited references have anything to do with images printed on inkjet printers. These images have different characteristics than non-inkjet images, and this invention addresses the need to view 3D images that are clear, ghost-free, and sharp.

Applicant suggests that all remaining claims are allowable as amended, and respectfully requests that a Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. The Office is encouraged to telephone the Applicants' attorney to quickly resolve any remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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EXHIBIT 1

Wavelength Range of Visible Light

The Physics Factbook™
Edited by Glenn Elert -- Written by his students
An educational, Fair Use website

topic index | author index | special index

Bibliographic Entry	Result (w/surrounding text)	Standardized Result
Curtis, Barnes. *Invitation to Biology: Fifth Edition*. New York: Worth Publishers, 1994: 163.	"For the human eye, the visible radiations range from violet light, in which the shortest rays are about 380 nanometers, to red light, in which the longest rays are about 750 nanometers."	380 - 750 nm
Chambers Cambridge. *Chambers Science & Technology Dictionary*. New York: W & R Chambers Limited, 1940: 914.	"light [OPTICS] Electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths capable of causing the sensation of vision, ranging approximately from 4000 (extreme violet) to 7700 angstroms (extreme red)."	400 - 770 nm
Freudenrich, Craig. How Light Works. Howstuffworks.com	"The wavelengths of the light we can see range from 400 to 700 billionths of a meter."	400 - 700 nm
Lapedes, Daniel. *Dictionary of Scientific & Technical Terms: Second Edition*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1978: 954.	"visible radiation(Phys.).Electromagnetic radiation which falls within the wavelength range of 780 to 380 nm, over which the normal eye is sensitive."	380 - 780 nm
Cesare, Emiliani. *Dictionary of the Physical Sciences*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987: 124.	"light1. Visible electromagnetic radiation (λ = 0.40 to 0.72 ◆m)."	400 - 720 nm

Human beings posses five senses, which include the ability to see, hear, taste smell and feel. The ability to see is by far the most important of the five. Sight allows us to differentiate between things, to know when something is moving towards us or away from us and to react to hazardous conditions before they cause any harm. The ability to see also accounts for that awe we get while looking at the sunset over the blue ocean waters of the white sandy beaches with plenty of tall palm trees and waterfalls and not another being in sight. Our eyes are what allow us to see.

Our eyes are designed to detect a small portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. This part of the spectrum is called the visible light region. The visible light region ranges in wavelengths from about 380 or 400 nm to 700 or 780 nm depending on which source is used. In fact it also depends on the sensitivity of a specific persons eyes.

Light waves travel at very high speeds and are absorbed or reflected by various objects. If all the waves are absorbed and none reach our eye then we do not see anything and the image before us appears as having the color of black. If the object reflects all wavelengths of light equally then the object appears to be the color of white. If an object on the other hand reflects light of certain wavelengths but absorbs others then the color of the object will match the wavelengths that are reflected. Every wavelength of light corresponds to a color which

was assigned by people for easier recognition. The longer wavelengths appear as red while the shorter visible wavelengths appear as blue or violet.

Pavel Borodulin -- 2002
